

DROSICHA BURMEISTERI WESTWOOD APPARENTLY  
REDISCOVERED (COCCIDAE).

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Last February, on the slope of Doi Sutep, in northern Siam, Miss Alice Mackie collected a male *Drosicha* which does not belong to any of the species tabulated in Morrison's recent admirable revision. The very broad wings with black costa, the dark thoracic dorsum and pale red scutellum, the broad red abdomen with relatively stout penis sheath, and five pairs of marginal tassels, the first short, the others very long, are all characteristic features, and seem to refer the species to *D. burmeisteri*, described from an unknown locality. The size agrees well enough. The last (longest) caudal process is I think fully as long as the abdomen, a character of *D. burmeisteri* as against *D. leachii*. Westwood calls special attention to the long abdominal filaments and the broadly rounded hind margins of the wings. The specimen is now in the U. S. National Museum.

A NEW BENEFICIAL MOTH FROM PANAMA AND A SCAVENGER  
(LEPIDOPTERA, PYRALIDAE, PHYCITINAE).

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

*Vitula saissetiae*, new species.

Under the number Z. 3049, Mr. J. Zetek sends a small moth the larvae of which feed upon the scale *Saissetia*. They form a fine web over the scales and the larva lives within this web. Material collected May 8, 1928, from Hibiscus on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama.

Palpi long, slender, obliquely upturned. Male antennae simple, a little thickened and flattened. Fore wing light gray, shaded with blackish; inner line white, followed by a black shade, sharply V-pointed, the upper limb very oblique to costa, the lower reversed to inner margin and shorter; more or less black shading filling lower part of median space; a double black discal dot; outer line white, preceded and followed by black shades, the costal segment tremulous, slightly retracted; a row of terminal black spots; fringe dark gray. Hind wing subpellucid smoky whitish, veins and termen darker, fringe pale. Expanse, male, 13 mm., female, 14 mm.

Type and allotype, male and female, No. 41389, U. S. Nat. Mus. Also 76 other specimens sent from the same rearing.

Very close to *Vitula rusto* Dyar, described from Paraiso, Canal Zone, and perhaps a variety of that; but in *rusto* the inner line is almost perpendicular to the costa and has only a little cusp-shaped point centrally.

Among these numerous specimens was a single specimen of *Ephestia declivella* Zeller, doubtless a scavenger in the débris, and another single specimen of a Tineid, which I handed to Mr. August Busck.

## DESCRIPTION OF AN EGG-PARASITE OF EXOPHTHALMUS QUADRIVITTATUS (OLIVIER).

By A. B. GAHAN, *Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

The specimens which form the basis for the following description were received from G. N. Wolcott and according to Mr. Wolcott the new species is a common parasite of the eggs of *Exopthalmus quadrivittatus* in Haiti.

### *Tetrastichus haitiensis*, new species.

Falls in the group having a single erect seta on the submarginal vein and resembles *T. ainsliei* Gahan but may be distinguished by the wholly pale yellow coxae, the smooth propodeum and the shorter antennae.

*Female*.—Length 1.2 mm. Shining black; scape, pedicel, legs including all coxae, basal one-fourth to one-third of abdomen above, and more than half of the abdominal venter pale lemon yellow; wings hyaline; venation and antennal flagellum brownish. The fore and hind coxae are sometimes slightly stained with blackish at extreme base. Antennae 9-jointed including one ring-joint; scape subcylindrical; pedicel a little more than twice as long as thick at apex; ring-joint small; funicle 3-jointed, the joints subequal and each about as long as pedicel; club indistinctly 3-jointed, about equal in length to the two preceding funicle joints and terminating apically in a short stiff stylus. Head shining, faintly shagreened, as broad as thorax; thorax not much longer than broad; mesoscutum and scutellum weakly shagreened; median groove on mesoscutum and two dorsal lines on scutellum present but very fine; propodeum smooth, without carinae; submarginal vein with a single erect bristle; marginal vein a little longer than submarginal, with about nine or ten marginal bristles; stigmal approximately one-third as long as marginal; marginal cilia of forewing short; legs normal; abdomen as long as head and thorax, as broad as thorax, ovate with the apex acute; tip of ovipositor barely exerted.

*Male*.—Length 1.1 mm. Antennae 10-jointed; scape slightly thickened toward apex; pedicel twice as long as thick; ring-joint minute; funicle 4-jointed, the funicle joints covered with long hairs which are as long or a little longer than the segments, first funicle joint a little less than twice as long as thick; second, third, and fourth subequal and each more than twice as long as thick; club hairy like the funicle, very slightly longer than two preceding joints, 3-jointed, the joints not distinctly separated, the apical joint terminating in a short stylus; abdomen a little narrower than the thorax. Otherwise like the female.